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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AWUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-ROBERT LE DIABLE

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-BREAKERS AREAD-TWO BROADWAY THEATHE. Broadway-DAMON AND PY-BIBLO'S OPERA-DON GIOVANNI.

BURTON'S THRATRE, Chambers street-Cindericha-MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Swallower a Policeman-Yanker Jack-Maniac Loves.

AMERICAN MUSEUM - SMUSING PREFORMANCES BOWERY AMPRITHEATER, BOWERY-BOURSTRIAN

CHRISTY'S MINETRELS, Mechanics Hall, 473 Broad-PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Follows Musical Hall, No. 444

METROPOLITAN HALL-PROF: ANDRESON'S BOTRESS

New York, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1852.

Summary of This Morning's News. In addition to the very interesting details of the foreign news brought by the Niagara, yesterday merning, the telegraph has furnished us with some further particulars received by the Europa, at Halifax. Not withstanding all the recent extraordinary political and social changes in France, and the fact that two hundred millions of francs had been taken from the heirs of Louis Philippe, nothing had transpired up to the 23d ult., which would warrant the apprehension of hostilities, either at home or abroad. In the distribution of the property of the late King, Louis Napoleon has again displayed his extraordinary tast and power of pleasing. Indeed, all his movements indicate that the laws of France are concentrated in him alone . and he rules, without opposition, the acts, the property, and the minds of the people. It will be observed that the Liverpool cotton market was quite firm on the 24th, the day of the Europa's sailing, and prices a shade dearer than they had been in the earlier part of the same week. Many points of considerable interest will be found in our London and Paris letters, and in the voluminous extracts from the European papers.

General Shields made a very interesting speech in the United States Seame yesterday, on his resolation asking for the elemency of Great Britain in behalf of Smith O'Brien and other brish patriots, who are new suffering in exile in Van Dieman's Land. The general showed conclusively that the passage of this resolution could not be viewed by England as any other than an act of friendship, especially after that government had taken such an active part and praiseworthy stand, with regard to the liberation of Kossuth and his fellow-countrymen. The offence given by the Hangarians to Austria, and by the Irish to England, was one and the same. Both parties rebelled against the exist ing governments, and undertook to establish the independence of their countrymen. The leaders of the Magyar revolution are now at liberty partly through British influence, while those of Ireland still remain in exile, and imprisonment, under the law of this same Britain. General Shields remarked that no expensive banquets, gargeous displays, or extraordinary demontrations would be expected by there patriots of Erin, should they be permitted to come to this land of liberty; they would not traverse the country and attempt to excite the indienation and preindiegs of the people by making inflammatory speeches calculated to embroil us in difficulties with foreign powers-on the contrary, they would quietly settle down, cultivate the soil, engage in mechanical and commercial pursuits, and. like their brethren before them, invariable uphold and defend the free institutions of the glor - on country which had given them an asylum. Mr. Seward got the floor, and the further conside-

ration of the resolution was postponed. Mr. Munrec, from the Select Committee of the State Senate, to whom had been referred the propriety of altering or amonding the present liquor law, reported a bill of a very stringent character. It provides that no sale shall be made of less than thirty gallons, " except for medicinal purposes" Tabor, a strong advocate of temperance, made some very sensible remarks with regard to the actual propriety of passing such a very extreme measure. Mr. Tabor does not appear to belong to that school of physicians who developing the industrial resources of the country, believe that "desperate diseases require more desperate remedies." The testotal fever is raging "the people, and in giving labor to the unemployed, very fiercely among our legislators, as well as other | he may establish his popularity among the masses. folks, and it is not improbable that the bill will good become the law of the land. Whother, like the anti-gambling law, it will be carried out for a while, and then give way to some other moral reform measure, will be hereafter ascertained.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, of lil nois, has been nominated for the Presidency by the democrats of Duplin county, N. C. They have also nominated Judge Robert Strange, of their own State, for Vice

The commercial advices brought by the Europa appear to have given considerable animation to the cotton market at New Orleans, and to the flourand provision markets throughout the West and

On reference to the movements of Kossuch, it will be seen that the Western people are perfectly up-rearious with excitement. At the festival of the Hungarian Society at Columbus, Ohio, a resolution was passed enjoining Congress to declare that this country would hereafter interfere in any war where despots undertook to crush a people who were struggling for freedom. Money still continues to pour into the Hungarian fund, and the Magyar will soon be rich enough to rotire to some other field. It is sincerely to be kuped that he will expend a portion of the funds he has raised, in relieving the wants of his distressed follow-countrymen who are now wandering over the country, without victuals or rai-

Much property and several vessels were either injured or destroyed by a hurricane which commenced at Vera Cruz on the 12th ult., and lasted

The steamer Arctic, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, took out \$925,000 in American gold, \$100,000 in American silver, £2,673 in British gold, and £463 in British silver. Rather a valua-

ble freight, that.
The pleadings in the case of Mrs. Gaines were concluded last Thursday, and Judge Wayne will pronounce the decision of the court about the 20th

instant. The form of the decree in the Forrest divorce ease was agreed upon yesterday, after various modifications and alterations by the counsel and the court. Mr. Forrest has obtained a stay of proceedings, giving him thirty days to make a case on a bill of exceptions. In the course of the observations made by counsel, Mr. O'Conor intimated that, if Mrs. Forrest did not intend to accept the alimony in lieu of the right of dowry, the court sould not compel her. In connection with this case, we may here say that the rumor of Mr. Forrest's intention to pay a professional visit to Califernia is only founded on the circumstance of an effer having been made to him to visit the golden

regions, but which he has declined.

The New Constitution of France We lay before our readers this morning, the new constitution of France, recently promulgated by the Prince President, Louis Napoleon. The accompanying commentary of the Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle, affords a fair view of its practical operation.

To the intelligent, free, and sovereign people of these United States-who are really the sovereign authority over all the functions and functionaries of government, and who, in their elections, actually exercise their full authority -this French constitution will appear the undisguised proclamation of an absolute despetism. The powers of the President are, practically, the powers of the Emperor Nicholas. The President of France is the absolute Dictator of France. He is invested, by his constitutics, with the imperial powers of Napoleon, when France was contending for her existence among the nations of Europe, and the absolute distatorship was the plea of necessity. Louis Napoleon, at President, commands the army, the navy, the church, and the State - all the efficials of the government, the liberties of the press, the action of the legislature, the appointment of its members, the liberties of the people, and the line of succession in the supreme authority. The organization of the legislative department

affords, perhaps, the most striking illustration of the despotic character of the entire structure of the new government. The legislative bady, so called, or the House of Representatives, is to be elected by the people. But its powers are equal to the salary of the members, which is nothing at all. The Senate, excepting the marshals, archbishops, and admirals, about a dozen in all, are appointed by the President, and the members hold their term for life. The Council of State, appointed by the President, originates all laws, and submits them to the legislative body. If the committee of the body to which any bill may be referred, should propose to amend it, their amendment must be submitted before it is debated, to the President's Council, who may reject or accept it. After the popular branch shall have passed a bill, it may be rejected by the Senate; but after its approval by both houses, even if unanimously approved, the President may reject it. The sessions of the Senate are in secret, and the legislative body may be closed to the public upon the demand of any five members. The proceedings of the legislative body are to be published under the revision of the presiding officer, who is appointed by the President. Such is the organization, and such the powers of the legislative body. The President dictates to one branch of the Legis lature, appoints the other, and controls both.

Judging, then, the new constitution of France by the constitution of the United States, the former is the charter of an unmitigated despotism ; and the French Republic of to-day is the old French Consulate and Empire of fifty years ago Louis Napoleen appeals to the glory and prosperty of France under the Emperor, as the justification for the revival of the imperial regime. The Prince President may be more than half right. France is net a republic, never has been, except in name. She has always been a centralization, and always in practice an absolute government. It was so under the old kings, under the revolution of 1789. under the Directory, under the Consulate, under the Empire, under the Restoration, under Charles X., under Louis Philippe, under the Provisional Government of Lamartine, and even under the late Republic, with all its concessions upon paper. Louis XIV declared, "I am the state," and it was the fact; and the fact has applied to the head of the government, whether one man or a number of men, from that day to this. The great mass of the French people know nothing of true republican principles, and they care as little about them The philosophers and politicians know less. The repeated revolutions in France, initiated upon the wildest and most absurd abstractions, have atways resulted in the same thing, the re-establishment of a strong centralized authority. Give to France a government concentrated in a single strong arm and, however rigid or expensive, so that it i splendid, and gives security to Paris, and you give to France tranquillity. Paris and the Empire hold the attributes, in the mind of a Frenchman, of al that is great, glorious, and perfect. But give to France the basis of liberal principles, and she runinto excess. The stability of this new constitution of France

One of its most judicious safeguards is the wide margin left for amendment; and by flattering the people by an appeal to their universal suffrage, atmost any exercise of power may be resorted to, as necessity may require, without regard to the Hmits of the written law. All the appearances of the actual state of things are in France in favor of Louis Napoleon. He has the powers of an absolute monarch in his hands, and the means of enforcing them. In removing the leading spirits of socialism. communism, and red republication, he has removed the nucleus of insurrection. In this view the helders of property recognise him as their protector against the licentleusness of revolution. in lessening the army, in lessening the taxes of With the pelicy he has fall down, even under the despoile constitution he has preclaimed, which

is submitted to the practical test of experience.

It is only in the want of bread that the masses of the French people receil upon the government. means anything or nothing, as he may determine, his authority, and his power to maintain it, appear to be firmly established. All the elements of any daugereus combination against him seem to be destroyed. Matiny is silenced by the bayonst, and cyalty encouraged by the prospects of peace and substantial domestic reforms.

In a word, the skill, the tast, and success of Louis Napoleon, in every stop which he has taken to the dictatorship, justify the presumption that he understands the French nation, and knows the ground upon which he stands. France is tracquil. The coup a'cost averted a possible civil war; a brief space of time only will be required to test the procileability of the new constitution. The presinge of the Emperor may even vindicate the retrograde movement of ball a century.

will be preached this morning in Eleventh street Church, near Fourth avanue, by Rev. Mr. Harris, on "Spiritual Manifestations." In the evening, a lecture is to be delivered by the same gentleman, on the same subject. Whether the reverend gentleman is an expounder and advocate of spiritualism, and was one of those who, in company with Jenny Lind, attended the exhibitions at the residence of Horace Greeley, some months ago, to witness the performances of the spirits, or whether he is of the eppesite school-a man of more flesh and bloodwe know not, but we shall duly inform our readers to-morrew morning.

BUCHANAN AND CASS IN PHILADELPHIA. - A Philadelphia journal denies the accuracy of a telegraphic report, stating that they were Cass delegates who were recently elected in that city. Will our telegraphic reporter be pleased to note this, and to substantiate our original statement or confess the corn ! We only want truth, and care nothing what pin is knecked over-whether the Buchanan pin or the

Important.

Greece N. Sandras requests the Editor of the Habain to inform him whether he will allow a column of his particle of Monday to reply to the notice of G. N. S. in this morning's Habain, alluding to the "Domaldaen and Greet correspondence," and to other notices that have been made within the last three months, as to the "Ebony Line." "Muskets said to be furnished to Hungary," "Hudson's Ray Company," "Democratic Review," and "Presidential election," in connection with G. N. S. sname.

G. N. S.

Aeron Hever, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862. Asswar.-Certainly. Let us have the whole story about Donaldson, Ebony, two-dollar muskets, and every thine size and we will publish it on Tuesday merning.

GRACE GREENWOOD AND KOSSUTE.-It seems that the charming write: known under the sobriquet of "Grace Greenwood," but whose real name Miss Clarke, came to this city from Philadelphia to see Kossuth; and having seen and heard him, and shaken hands, and "gazed full into the wondrous face of the great Magyar," she describes him, in a letter which she sent to one of the news papers, as "the hope and promise of ages-the incarnation of the imperishable soul of froedomthe terror and the retribution of tyranny-the prophet and the reference, not alone of his own pecuiar people, but the Christ of the world's political

Such is the language of one of the finest female writers of America. "The redeemer and the Christ!" When a woman of such education and literary attainments speaks in such a strain of any mortal man, and applies to him epithets which belong only to the Son of God, what might we not expect from the ignerant and uncultivated? But the truth is that there is more genuine common sense among the masses than among the majority of the poets, and literateurs, and philosophers of the day; and we might search long among the sens and danghters of toil, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who have but little time for reading beyond the newspaper, before we could find any man or woman that would give utterance to such irreverent language, however much they might admire the poetry and silken eloquence of Kosenth. It would seem as if, at certain periods of the world, a kind of monomania seized upon the literary classes, male and femule, and made them the sport of "every wind of doc-

trine." We verily believe that if some individual were now to set himself up as a new Mahomet, or to declare himself Jesus Christ, come back from Heaven to live and reign upon earth a thousand years, the impostor would find his chief followers among the iterateurs. These people seem to live in an atmosphere of half poetical, half philosophical excitement, and are but little versed in the practical business of life or the realities of the world. They dwell in the regions of romance far off in the clouds, and they are utterly ignorant of earth and human nature. Hence they are carried away by every delusion; and by their talents, without judgment or experience to ballast them, they propogate it through the land. They clothe the ignis fatuus in poetical diction, and thus make it attractive to those whose morbid taste seeks for enjoyment in the effusions of sickly sentimentality with which the country is inusdated. The imposture passes current among that class until it explodes, or some greater humbug springing up, sets it aside and Everything seen through this takes its place. poetical and philosophical medium is exaggerated, idealized. Nothing is sober or rational. Grace Greenwood is a poetess, and Kossuth is her Magnus Apollo-the god of her ilolatry, who is to save the world from tyrancy and despotism, and every ill that flesh is heir to, for all future time.

THE LECTURE SEASON AND ITS HUMBUR DEVEL OPEMENTS .- At the commencement of the winter sea son we were gratified at finding, by advertisaments, that extensive arrangements were being made for the edification of the community during the evenings, by the delivery of several courses of popular lectures. We then articipated that these lectures would be of an order which would commend them to the favorable notice, and tend to the intellectual improvement of the public; and for that reason we made arrangements to have them reported and published; but hitherto our expectations in that respect have fallen far short of their realization. With a few exceptions all of those lectures have been ridiculously deficient in the imparting of any new developements in the cultivation of moral or physical sciences. They have all exhibited the most contemptible jejuneness and barrenness of ideas; not one of them being calculated to impress on the mind of the auditor any novel or important information in ethics, politics, history or science. The aim of the lecturer has been, it seems, to gratify his self conceit by a display of unmouning oratory, and to reap the profits derived from the admission of the public at 12 or 25 cents ahead, as well as to envelope the subject treated of in a bortuous web of absurd contradictions, and so ministers not to the edification, but to the stultification of those who had been beguiled into spending their money and time so unprofitably. We really believe that were all the lectures hitherto inflicted on society this season, collected together and read over by an ordinarily intelligent person, he would find nothing like originality or genius in them; and no new idea or fact could be raked out of them of which he was heretofore ignorant. Most of those productions were suited only for the pulpit, and might be appreciated there; but to invite the public to go and listen to such trash, evinced a want of medesty in the lecturer, and was a direct insult to

the intelligence of the community. The lecture season is drawing to a close, and, up to the present time, we are convinced that no advantage has been reaped from it. We need not point out the various subjects which would be pleasing and instructive to have illustrated by conpetent persons. Astronomy, destricity, and the sther natural sciences, epen out a wide field for gentlemen who are ambilious to appear as public between, and we think that if they are too laddon't continue a more appear as public because a more appear and the state of the turers, and we think that if they are too laddent to cultivate a more extended knowledge to cambie them to lecture profitably, they should at least postess to much modesty as would forbid them exhibiting their purey capacities before a public whem they sationshouly by their impadence. Too Reman preverb of the mountain in labor (montes perturing), naction raticulus mas.) might be applied to the lecture casen and its results, exceptibat it has not even produced the rediculus mus, but has been intellectually barren.

but has been intellectually barren.

Semething might still be done, before the search terminates, to make up for this misor ble universelvent excess, in the pleasant fields of intellectual presuits, and put to shome the potty exhibitions which have been palmed off on this suffering community.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE UP TOWN.-The great Crystal Palace which is to be erected by Riddle, at Reservoir square, is creating much morniment and fun, and is going to be another of the humbugs of the day, like Paine's gas, and Barnum's fire aunibitator. It is to contain specimens of acticles from every nation of the world, and the rest of mankind-specimens that will never find their way to Reservoir square "till crack of doors." The object appears to be to draw away the custom from our dry goods stores, and transfer it to a monster dry goods store up at Forty-second street. The ladies, however, will find it much more convenient to step into Stuart's or Beck's, or any of the dry goods palaces in Broadway, where they will find better articles, and in greater variety, than they are likely ever to see in Reservoir square. This transparent humbug can never contain anything like the exhibitions at the Fairs of the American Institute. It has not the organization nor the men. To be sure, there may be a glass shantes erected, and some people who have nothing else to do in this busy, bustling city, may go to Forty-second street to see it, as a curiosity. But it can never amount to anything more—it will be a mere twopenny affair, instead of a World's Fair! The idea is

GENERAL SCOTT IN TOWN .- The here of Niagara in the North, and of Chepultepec in the South, arrived in town on Saturday night, and is now at Delmonico's Hotel, Broadway. He is in fine health and spirits, and his digestion capital. What is the reason that Congress does not hasten their action on the motion to grant the title of Lieutenant General to General Scott ? If they are not a little quicker in their movements, the people may take up the matter and appoint him to another and higher office than even that proposed to be given him by Congress. While General Scott is here. we trust that he will not be altogether bored to seath by his numerous friends-now rapidly increasing-in the whig ranks. Allow him to eat his "hasty plate of soup" in quiet until he is at least piaced in the White House. There is a time for everything. What is his platform ?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. Speech of Ceneral Shields in Behalf of the Irish Exiles.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.

NEW TEMPERANCE BILL REPORTED.

The Kossuth Excitement at the West. Bo. &c. &c. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION. Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1852.

PETITIONS. Mr. Sewann, (free soil) of N. Y., presented remonstrances of R. Sleeper and others against the extension of the patent of McCormick's reaper. Referred.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBERTY. On the motion of Mr. Hunter, the bill, appropriating eventy-two thousand five hundred dollars for refitting and repairing the Congressional Library Room, was taken up. He explained the drawing of the room as proposed to be refitted. It is intended to make it fire proof, the materials used being all of iron; and it is expected to be finished by the middle of May.

The bill was ordered to be engressed. The bill was ordered to be engreesed.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST MENICO

Mr. BRODHEAD (dem.), of Pa., effored a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate, whether all the claims, presented to the late Board of Claims, against Mexico, were finally adjusted, and whether the amount specified in the treaty was adequate to the sum found to be due.

Lands arkingursies to sowa.

The bill relinquishing to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for sait springs thereon, was then taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

THE EXILED TRISH PATRICES.

The resolution of sympaty for the Irish exiles was then taken up

THE ENLED HISSH PATRICES.

The resolution of sympaty for the Irish exiles was then taken up

Mr. Shirkles, (dem.) of Ill., said his amendment was granted after a consultation with Mr. Cass; and after profiting by the advice given by Mr. Builer, it was farmed so that the application for elemency would be consistent with the dignity of the United States, and be no indignity to Great Britain. O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Donoghue were convicted of treaces, and had been sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered, which sentence, by special act, was subsequently changed into banishment to Van Diemar's Land. Mitchel, Martin, and O'Doherty were convicted of sedition, under an act making their offence sedition. Martin and O'Doherty were entenced for ten years and Mitchel was sentenced for fouriern years. The sentence was, if not croel, digrading in the extreme, and those gentlemen, doubtless, would prefer death to its continuance. He believed this government would be most beneficent—it will fail on these poor men as an actof mercy. If this application should be unsuccessful, it will still cheer these gentlemen in their capitality, and kindle in their hearts anew the fires of kope. Should they be liberated, they are their triends will look for no banquets, no public entertainments, no receptions, and has were given to Kossuth. All that we expect is, that if they be liberated, and choose to dwell here, that they be allowed to settle down in our midst, and under the constitution, become as other different of the Patient States.

Mr. S. Fernarked that, in this country, there were millions in whose velor coursed Irish blood. Irish blood was to be found in the veins of nearly one half of the people of the United States. These, as well as all dimericaes, could not feel otherwise than sympality for these unfortunate persona. The substitutes of Great Britain and the United States are their record house—as it is and will be the united states as their record house—as it is and will be the united states as their record house—as it is a at this day, relitical effences were not regarded as infaucus, and were rather passed over than punished
severely. He thought this was favorable time to make
this application. At the present moment, the kindest
and most frieadly relations existed between the United
States and England; the latter feels and perceives that
the United States is destined to be the great mittrees of
the feture; her national cabe cripples her powers, and
the next great convolute in Europe will oblige her
either to throw off her debt or perish. England incurred
her course us debt in maintaining, to building up, and
ectablishing dispetien on the continent; and those very
powers when she has maintained from overthrow, are
now the first to turn their backs upon her. She,
sherefore, tooks to this continent for thes support which
she cannot get in Europe. This application was nothing
more than following what England has done herself; she
therefore of Hungarium. He felt that when the Sritish
first was at the Dardatolles and the Eridish cross and
Turkled creamt met. that cross shome with a glory it
had never before known. Had it not been for that interference by Great Britales, rot withstanding all the kind
desires of the Suffax, those Hungarian evides went hare Turbled creecest met, that cross shows with a glory is had never before known. Had it not been for that inlar-forence by Gress Eritain, rotwithstanding all the kind dealers of the furban, those Hungarian exiles would have been given up to the American seedfold. This act of chemony by Great Britain was glorious, but was it not suddened when the eye turned to Van Bleman's Land's Wast Hungarian patriction more glorieus than Irish patriotics. Would not England listen to an appeal for the release of the help patriot. He thought that England Bestind to be released from these men and would be glad if they were free—that she would chnark the United States for affording her an opportunity of giving them a period with nomething like grace. He then described the condition of Ireland at the time when these scales struggled in her conduct which would before we comething in their conduct which would believe whe something in their conduct which would believe any government to treat them with some degree of clearency. The false of Ireland was to be nototunate—bet herings was one of tears and blood. Irishmen were differently effected from any achieve prople—they are allowed to a herings, the norrow and substrumes which have astunded than radius land hive only mude her more dant to Holamen. The Israell's people gave a source dant to Holamen. The Israell's people gave a source man to Holamen. The Israell's people gave a saviour to the would and the world which that Saviour redeemed has persecuted, warred upon, and dealtion alies the race from which he came. Greece, Poland, and Hungary have been a guilty? Her only crime has been that which the world married of the oppressal, when the Saviour to the world was their from of the oppressal, when the Saviour has been the files of the oppressal, when the Saviour has been in healthy is been in the hore of all some over in the work, and been the files of the oppressal, when the Saviour has been in the better of and some over in the body of the oppressal when the Saviour has been the files Ireland, and when the Briton, Saxon or Norman wors opposed, freisted was their friend. Ireland had always been an incorrigible robel against power, and yet when her engasters were averthered and yet when her engasters were averthered, and yet when her engasters were averthered, and give that all the Saturita were the worst enemies of freisind, and did to hat the greatest if jury yet he ascolf de everything for the last of them-dame the Second-when he broams weak and powerless. To this country the Irish had ever been calculated. During the twellmon there have weak and powerless, for the weak of the country the Irish had ever been a single Irish tory. Here this attend the Irish were the friends of the country in Irish had opposed the country with remove when the Irish had a copposed the country of the coloules in Farliament, and their cause was defended with no more ability than by Edmand Burke. No one criended, on any battle field the cause of the sense of the colonies in Larliament, and their cause was defended with no more ability than by Edunund Bucke. No one defended, etc any battle field the cause of America with more brovery than he who fell at Quebou. They were true, they have been true since, and are now five to the republican incidintions of their adopted country. He then described the evils of the government under which Ireland has labored, contending that her whole fault has been in the inability of her people to transform themselves into English ment. They have been Anglicising Ireland for nearly seven conturies, and have recomplished only half the work of destruction. They have nearly described the work of destruction. They have nearly described that the Irela English writers who have predicted that the Irela English encould find the Celtic race now composed two thirds of civilized Europe. If the Celtic race now composed two thirds of civilized Europe. If the Celtic race has a conditional to the Ireland—and hopes of Ireland's destinct nationality were at an end. He urged apon all good Irishman and good Englishman to unite, and by improving Ireland and England mutually, they would resusciate and re-build the power and night of that only empire in Europe who would not give way to despetiam.

Mr Saward got the floor, when the subject was post-

CONTRACTS FOR CONVEYING THE CALIFORNIA SIABLE BY Mr. CLEMENS, (dem) of Ala, laid on the table, for further action a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, to inform the Sente what contracts are in existence for carrying the malls between New York and California by steamed, what centracts are in existence for carrying the malls between New York and California by steamed, what centracts for carrying them across the Istimus—who are the contractors, now much is paid them; how many steamers are engaged in the service; now often have the contracts been violated, &s.

The Senate them adjourned.

The Weather and Navigation in the West, Louisvalle, Feb. 6, 1852.
The weather has been rainy, but it is now clear and col. The James Robb loft this afternoon for New News.

tte-opening of the Delaware PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1852.

The ice in the Delaware is broken up below the city. and the channel is clear. The barks Lewell and Gem, brigs R. T. Soper, J. Cohen,

Barana. Her news le quite unimportant.

Frances Fabaro, Abbott Lawrence, and Empire, and ten chooners, left Newcastle, for Philadelphia, this morning. The Steamer Philadelphia at New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, Peb. 6, 1852. The steamship Philadelphia has arrived here from

Interesting from Albany.

AEGISLATIVE BUSINESS-THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE NEW BILL-SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE-OYSTER SUIT DECIDED, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORR HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1852. Another bill against selling intexteating liquors was introduced in the Senate this forenoon, by Mr. Munroe, (whig.) It is about the same as the Maine law, except that it permits the manufacturing of alcohol, &c. Mr. Tator, (whig) one of the most consistent temperance men in the State, remarked that he was willing to bring the bill before the Senate for discussion, but entertained doubts as to the propriety of a law, under existing circumetances, which prohibited the sale of liquor. If he should become satisfied that the people of this State were really prepared for the law, he would then support were reastly prepared for the faw, he would taken support it; but if he believed that it would be threwn back upon the Legislature, and repealed by the first reflux wave of popular excitement, he should vote against it. This is a very important assertion, especially as it comes from Mr. Tabor, one of the most ardent friends of real tem-

Mr. Tabor, one of the most ardent friends of real temperance in the State.

An original case for relief came before the Senate, and was discussed yesterday and to-day. It seems a person named Bavid H. Cobb was married several years since, and afterwards the wife obtained a divorce upon alleged adultery. It now appears that perjury was resorted to, upon which a decree of the court was unjustly obtained. He now appears to the Legislature to be restored to marital rights, and the Senate has set him free.

A bill has passed the Senate correcting enormous payments into the State treasury, which are to be refunded to the city of New York.

The celebrated Oyster case, in which Elisha Ruckman

The celebrated Oyster case, in which Elisha Ruckman is the defendant, was decided by the Supreme Court yesterday against him. This case has been tried five times in circuit, three times before the general term of the Supreme Court, and once in the Court of Appeals.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Feb. 7-P. M. John T. Norton is no longer one of the Directors [of the Albany and Scheneotady Railroad. He resigned at the same time with Rufus H. King.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1852.

NEW TEMPERANCE BILL. Mr. Munkoz reported a bill of a very stringent characer relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The fol-

lowing is the substance of the report:—

It provides that no sale shall be made of less than thirty gallons, except in certain cases, when it may be sold for medical purposes under very strict provisions, to prevent the abuse thereof. The violation of the law to subject the offender to punishment by fine and imprisonment. The first and second offendes to be punished by a fine, and the third by a fine and imprisonment. The prosecutor to be admitted as a witness on the trial. No parson engaged in the traffic of liquor to be allowed to sit as juriors in these cases; and the trial of suits shall take procedence to all others before the court. All it, nors found in possession of salesmen, not authorized, shall be reized. This act to take effect the first of July next.

Mr. Thus assented to the report, not because he was convinced of the wisdom of the proposed law, but was willing to vote for the most thorough legislation the people would sustain. Friendly as he was known to be to the cause, observation and experience had conlowing is the substance of the report :-

ple would sustain. Friendly as he was known to be to the cause, observation and experience had con-vinced him of the almost usysiciding tenseity of human habits, and that, in dealing with this evil conditation and discretion were as indispensable as courage and en-ergy. A debate upon the ball night satisfy him the bill

A motion to print 10,000 copies of the report and bill was referred.

Mr. Vasbanent reported a bill to regulate the wharf, age on lighters in Broblyn and New York. Also a bill for the relief of the Town Auditors of Williamsburg.

The bill for the release of two ocs.

The bill for the release Daniel 8. Jobb was passed in committee. The petitioner appears to have entered into a matrimerial connection when quite a youth. Some scalar or ten years since a divorce was obtained by the wife upon the testimony of a person who, it is said, has made a confession that perjury was employed to produce that divorce. The bill relieves Cobb from the restraint imposed by the Supreme Court, forbidding him from con-tracting a marriage. The bill was read and passed after a long cebate.

TAXES.

Mr Prince. (dem) introduced his regulation for the taxation of real estate subject to mortgages. Adjourned.

Movements of Kossuth.

PRESENTATION TO THE ONIO LEGISLATURE. COLUMBUS, Feb. 7, 1852.

Korsuth was presented to the Legislature of Ohio today, at eleven o'clock. He was welcomed by Lieutenant Governor Medill.

Kessuth made a brief speech in which he compared this nation to a new Moses, on a new Mount Sinat, shouting out with thundering voice, to the despots of the world, " Henceforward this shall be a law, in the name of the Lord, your and our God. Ye shall not kill nations; ye shall not steal their freedom; ye shall not tions; ye shall not steat their freedom; ye shall not coret what is your neighbor? " He also spoke of the two remarkable coincidences—the State of Ohio and himself had the same birinday; and the tidings of the present day would reach Washington when the Senators of the United States were sitting in judgment on the question of intermetional law.
The speech was received with thunders of appliance.

THE HUNGARIAN ASCOCIATION -CONGRESS IN-

Columnus, Peb. 7-8 P. M. At the meeting of the Hungarian Association, this

evening, Geo. Woods presided. On taking the chair he spoke a few words, most emphasically for intervention.

Korsuth then addressed the association at length and ndvanced the three leading points of his speech at the New York Corporation hanquet. These points were afterwards adopted as the resolution

Judge Spalding moved a resolution instruction Con-

green to declare that whenever despots trample beyond their own confines to suppress an untising prople for free-dom, this caustry will interfere, backed up by the power of the nation. The resolution was received with entin-slassic obsers and adopted.

ROSSITH BETINGS.

CINCINSATI, Pab 6, 1952 A Keeruih Mars Meeting is to be held here to-morrow night to take measures for sidin; the Kassuth movement.

Ment.

Lowerence, Feb. 5, 1982.

A large meeting of citizens was hild in the Court House last night—remintions were passed, expressing a muchy for Kessuch inviting him to what becaused appointing a committee to make arrogaments for his reception. Sundry speeches were made.

From Vera Cruz.

DESTRUCTIVE H | BICA E, RIC.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1632. By the errival of the brig Hercules, from Vera Cruz, we corn that a violent hurricana commenced at Dast place on the 12th uit, which continued for two days. Several vessels dragged their anchors and stranded on the rocks, Including the American barks Remains and B. Wlison. and schooners John R. Fomers and Robert Sheldon. The Erglish brig Eulian was also wrecked. The Mexican Congress assembled on the 1st uit. There was no other

From the Seath.

THE WHEELING PRIPER PASE-LATE FROM THE RIO GEANDS, ETC.

Baltymone, Feb. 7, 1852. Judges Taney and Danie's dissent from the opinion against the Wheeling Bridge case. The question whether the company will be allowed to raise the bridge must be decided by a suit at law.

The Californians who went to Washington to lay their grievances before the government, had an agreeable in terview with the President pesterday, and they will visit

him again to day, by invitation.

The democrats of Duplin county, N. C., have nominated Wm. A. Richardson, of Lilinois, for President, and Judge Strange for \ lee-President.

The Southern mail, due last night from New Orleans,

arrived this morning.

The steamship Fanny had reached New Orleans with dates from the Rio Grande to the 17th, and Galveston to the 27th nt. News unimportant.

The Fanny brought \$32,000 in spece. The steamer Yacht, with \$60,000, had also strived at New Orleans from Brazos.

On the 50th of January, upwards of 10,000 bales of cotton were shipped at Mobile for Liverpool.

The jailor at Richmond was knocked down by the prisoners on Thursday last, and eight of them occaped.

A Steamer Sunk on the Oblo.

Louisviner, Feb. 7, 1852. The steamboat Whirlwind, from Cairo, met the steamer Oswego, at Bainbridge, in a sinking condition. Sie rau alongside the Oswego, and look off her passengers and

some freight, after which she settled down in fifteen feet of water. The Oswego threw overboard several hundred sacks of sell, and has now in her hold about three hundred tone of freight. The boat will prove a total loss.

Extraordinary Ship Launch, NARROW RECAPE OF FORTY PERSONS BY THE CAP-SIZING OF THE VESSEL, ETC.

Beston, Feb. 7, 1852.

At noon to-day the ship Lady Franklin was launched from the yard of Jahrus Pratt, of East Boston, fully rigged and without ballast. As soon as she touched the water, the wind being high, she capsized. There were about forty persons on board at the time, including a number of children, who clung to the rigging, and were sit rereased in safety. The ship will probably be righted again, without much trouble.

Meteorological Observations. BY Mense's TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1852.
BUFFALO, 10 A. M.—Barometer 29.34. Thermometer
6. Wind northwest. It is a fine morning, but colder

than yesterday.

8 P. M —Barometer 29 55. Thermometer 28. Wind southwest. It is cloudy, but has been very pleasant.

ROCHESTER, 10 A. M — Wind west. It is getting colder. It is cloudy. Thermometer 35

8 P. M.—It is clear and colder. Wind northwest,

AUBURN, 10 A.M.—It is a very pleasant morning. The wind is strong from the west. Thermometer 38. 8. P. M.—It is a cold and cloudy evening. There is a strong west wind. Thermometer 10.

Syracuse, 10 A. M.—A dark, cloudy morning. There some snow. There is a strong west wind. Thermometer 8 P M.—It is blowing hard from the west. There are indications of a storm. The sky is dark and cloudy. Thermometer 27.

Thermometer 27.

Urica, 10 A. M.—It is a dark cloudy merning. The snow is nearly gone. There is a strong southwest wind. Thermometer 42.

8 P. M.—The sky is cloudy. There is a high west wind. Thermometer 33.

Albary, 10 A. M.—It is a fine morning. It is thawing rapidly. There is a strong west wind. Thermometer 41. Barometer 29.560. Mercury 70.

8 P. M.—It has been a fine day. The wind has blown a gate from the west. Thermometer 35. Barometer 29.800. Mercury 73.

Thoy, 10 A. M.—Thermometer 40. There is a high wind from the south. It is a clear, mild merning.

8 P M.—Thermometer 30. The wind is very strong from the south. It is very pleasant otherwise.

MULTIPLYING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ART Union .- The complaints against the Art Union management are made on every hand. We could fill columns of our paper with them; but as specimen, it is only necessary to furnish our readers with the following communication, which appeared the other evening in the Commercial Advertises, a very quiet, staid journal, which never admits anything into its columns without a great deal of reflection and consideration, and unless the complaint is of an imperative character. Here is the article:

American Art Union.—I think that about these days, the press, in behalf of the large number of queet and submissive "subscribers to the American Art Union for the year 1851," ought to have some plain talk with the managers, inquiring their intentions as to the drawing; whether it will take place this month, the next, or not at all, if the requisite number of subscribers here the relationed while it number of subscribers be not attained; while it might not be importment also to ask, in the same connection, whether the said managers are not trespassing upon the terms of their successors in

office, it, as is supposed, the period for which the former were chosen, ended with the year.

I am a subscriber for the last year, as I have been almost from the commencement, and have no patience, much less sympathy, with the complaints and attacks in respect to the Art Union. This much as a bar to the imputations rather lavishly bestowed upon these who do not assent to all the

managers say.

According to my certificate. I am a subscriber for the year 1851—not for 1850, '52, or any other year—common cones and all precedents attest the fact, in addition to the evidence furnished by the society, itself.

The managers, for good and sufficient reasons, without doubt, had the right to postpone the drawing from the day first fixed, until the Sie. day of

without doubt, had the right to postpone the drawing from the day first fixed, until the Sie. day of Pecember, but having appointed such time, and whether thus appointed or not—the same being the last day of the year, on it and before its cless, they were bound, alike by promise, custom, henor, and daty, to close their trust with the members for the year left, by distributing the prizes to those entitled to receive them.

I shall not enlarge upon the position taken, because, i think, it must be manifest—nor will I say anything as to the right or propriety of the managers contracting debts or assuming responsibilities, beyond the income or resources of the institution for their official terms. The necessity therefor may have been urgent—the expediency evident; but many believe it ought not to have been done either now, or in years past, under any circumstances.

One word more: Let the managers throw their Journal and Bulletin to the winds—few read and fewer still heed it. It cats out the substance of the Union—provokes fruitless discussion—raises a host of chemics, and is without interest to the substance over the distribution to take place forth-with

of chemies, and is without interest to the sub-scribers or profit to the publishers. Let the mana-gers order the distribution to take place forthwith, with such subscribers as they have, and such pic-tures as the subscriptions will warrant. Let the managers to be appointed commence anew; with retreachment and reform for their motto; with the understanding that the subscription books shall, hereafter, be closed irrevocably, at least 30 or 60 days before the descript. days before the drawing, to allow ample time for a proper expenditure of every dollar received mothing more, and all may yet be well with an isatitution, which has hitherto been so popular in the community, where, if proposty managed, its friends will continue numerous and active, however it may be in other sections of the country.

Yours faithfully,
Feb. 3, 1852. Anti-Stop-and-Hollo Over.

City Intelligence. The Corpures of the Stranges-Our streets at pre-sent are in the most weetched condition imaginable. They may be fairly ast down as one of the sights of Gosent are in the most wetched condition imaginable. They may he fairly act down as one of the sights of Gotham. Here we find immense elevations there we meet with pools nearly two test seep and filled with must and snow A ride in one of the numerous stages under the pre-rent circumstances, would be the best and dyearlis remay that could be suggested. There is no possibility of tavesting on the aldewalls without being scepatored with must fresh beat to feet. It share one remedy for the removal of this evil? What are the new city fathers about who notwitistanding all that display of railed referency in the improvement of the condition of the streets. Why does not he derect Commissioner exercitiment for the removal of the condition of the streets. Why does not he derect Commissioner exercitiment for the removal of the cause of such general complaint—the cause of so much annoyance and distress. Why does not he derect Commissioner exercitiment for the removal of the cause of such general complaint—the cause of so much annoyance and distress. The present notion for sharely supershundant supply of and may be an improvement, but it is by no means satisfactory. Something more must be done.

Now Bone House—The contract for the purchase of a large plot of ground near Astor place, on which the new Bohle House is to be created, was rigned on Thurday by the managers. The ground borders 20 feet in Kineteenth street, 20 on Fourth avenue, and 76 on Third accurate. It is proposed to commence the new building as soon as possible and have it ready for company by the fail. It still be of oilst, five stories high and will cover nearly all the ground. We understand that \$100.000 was paid over a fit. Draper for the ground by the scentry at the time of the signing of the contrast.

The Members of the Bar intend to present to Charles O'Coner, Eq. a handsome service of plate, as a token of their admission for the adulty and going of the contrast.

played in the first of the Forrest Divotoc Case.

Hirmson Rives Reiness - Sr. Higham having resigned the color of Superintendent of the Hudson River Railread, the Brand of Directors have appointed Kilmands French. Fro, to fill the vacuum, Under Mr. French's ruperinted and the Player of the Standard of Case of the Player of

which every radices over to the travelling community.

Min. Lewis B. Borner, teward of the Martine Respiral,
Statum Island, died on F. day executing of ship lever, havting contracted the disease at the same time with the latefor. Done, with where he had been ascented in both
terms of his administration as Realth Officer. Mr.,
Butter was a man emicently fitted for his position and
it will be difficult to hit has cause to this satisfaction of
those who have experienced his generolity, wise kindness, and excellent business deposities. The number of
deaths from contagions discusses at the quarretime, jussifier the suggestion that the bravery of the savelueshould be companied by the prospect of legislative
care of the families of decased officers employed there.

DEPARTURE OF BUILDING -- Five ocean stermore de parted yesterday, namely, the Arctic, for Liverpool; Obio, for Chagres, via Havana; Alabama, for Savannah; Marion, for Charleston; and the Roanoke, for Blohmond The names of their passengers will be found under the

Law Intelligence.
U. S. Surrema Court, Feb. 5.—William G. Hale, Eco. of Texas, was admitted an attorney and counseline of this Court. No. 98. Myra Clark Gaines, appellant, vs. Richard Relf et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Campbell, for the appellant.

U. S. District Court.

Estore Hon, Judge Betts,

Fyn 7.—Pense-Jae Clark, alms Gefly, for passing a counterfeit dime, in Brooklyn. Jas Aylward indicted, together with his sister. Johannah, for passing counterfeit sovereigns. Cellu Buchennan for stealing, from the united states letter box, a letter containing a certification of deposit of \$400. Thomas Welch and John McNally, for taking from a letter box, and opening two letters, were put forward to plead. All pleaded not guilty, and their trials were postponed till next term.

The Only Turough Pickets for San Franison - A few tickets from Panama to San Francisco, ndependent steamer, to sail from Panama on arriva assengers by the Sierra Navass, to sail from New Yo Pebruary In Apply to A. H. PRIDE & CO., 3 Broad street, near Wall.

These who are not Green, go to Green's and order a set of Shiets made in the "Green style." The foreign is No. 1 Actor House, and all who wish to take care of "Number one" should purobase the beautifully styling exempts made there.

Half the best dressed men one meets no we a days, get their clothes made at T. SMITH'S famous clothing establishment, 102 Felton street. The fact that he makes his clothes in such handeome sayle, of such excellent materials, and at such low prices, could not remain leng unknown to people so proverbally abroud as New Yorkers.

The Stock of Dry Goods that took Fire! en the 2d last, at store 3d Grand afreet, are to be seld to-morrew, by order of the Insurance Company—comprising every article in Ladies or Gentlemen's wear. The goods are to be sold in lets to suit purchasers, and must be sold im-mediately, to close the accounts of the Insurance. Store organ at 10 colocs, A. M.